

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

These remarks are made in response to the Office Action of January 22, 2007 (Office Action). The response is timely filed within the 3 month shortened statutory period, and, as such, no fee is believed due. However, the Office is expressly authorized to charge any deficiencies or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account 50-0951.

In the Office Action, Claim 1 was objected to for including an informality. Furthermore, the Office Action objects to the Specification for failing to provide proper antecedent basis for a term in the claims. Appropriate correction for these rejections has been provided, as discussed below.

Furthermore, In the Office Action, Claims 1-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite, and Claims 9-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as directed to non-statutory matter. Appropriate correction for these rejections has been provided, as discussed below.

Finally, Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-16, and 18-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0052935 to Paxhia et al. (hereinafter Paxhia) in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0055863 to Spiegel et al. (hereinafter Paxhia). Claims 4, 10, and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Paxhia in view of Spiegel and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,778,387 to Wilkerson.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §112

As previously stated, claims 1-22 were rejected as being indefinite for including the trademark/trade names in the Claims.

First, claims 1, 4-5, 9-10, 13-14, 17-18 were rejected for including the term "zSeries." In response to this rejection, Applicants have amended independent Claims 1, 9, 14, and 22 by replacing "a zSeries compatible computer" with "a computer having a z/Architecture." Other instances of "zSeries compatible computer" have been replaced with "computer." The term "z/Architecture" is fully supported throughout the Specification. Applicants respectfully submit that even "z/Architecture" may be considered a trademark name/trade name by some for a particular type of processor architecture used in mainframes produced by the IBM Corporation, the inclusion of such a term is limiting and therefore is not indefinite. The term "z/Architecture," as known to those of ordinary skill in the art, defines a specific processor architecture which is easily identifiable and different from other processor architectures. In particular, the z/Architecture supports running multiple concurrent operating systems and applications even if they use different addressing modes, where applications can be configured to use addressing modes which are most advantageous for the application and data structures.

Second, Claims 2 and 15 were rejected for using the terms "OS/390" and "z/OS." In response to this rejection, Claims 2 and 15 have been amended to claim instead:

The method of claim 1, wherein said graphical user interface is configured for at least one of a 32-bit multiple virtual storage operating system and a 64-bit multiple virtual storage operating system.

Applicants respectfully submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that "OS/390" and "z/OS" are both multiple virtual storage operating systems, 32-bit and 64-bit respectively, which can be used on computers having a z/Architecture.

Third, Claims 4, 10, and 17 were rejected for using the terms "Interactive System Productivity Facility." In response to this rejection, Claims 4, 10, and 17 have been amended to replace this term with "an interface component of an operating system." Support for such an Amendment can be found throughout the Specification. (See, e.g., para. [0016].)

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §101

As previously stated, Claims 9-13 we objected to for being direct to non-statutory subject matter. In particular, the claims directed at a graphical user interface were objected to as being software. Although Applicants do not agree with this rejection, Claim 9 has been amended to expedite prosecution by now claiming a computer-readable storage including instructions for causing a computer to display the graphical user interface. As a result of these amendments, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection.

Other Amendments to the Claims

Applicants have amended independent Claims 1, 9, 14, and 22, to further emphasize certain aspects of the claimed invention. In particular, the independent claims have been amended to include the further limitation that a graphical user interface is provided specifically to configure TCP/IP settings located in a configuration file of the mainframe or server computer. Support for such amendments is located throughout the Specification. (See, e.g., para. [0014], [0021]-[0024].) Claims 3 and 16 have been cancelled. No new matter has been introduced by this amendment.

Aspects of the Claimed Invention

Prior to discussing the cited references, it may be useful to discuss certain aspects of the claimed invention. One embodiment of the claimed invention, as typified by Claim 1, provides a method for configuring TCP/IP settings in server or mainframe computers having a z/Architecture. (See, e.g., Specification, para. [0013], [0014].) The method can include providing a graphical user interface for TCP/IP settings including at least one control. The method can also include accessing TCP/IP settings by accessing a configuration file of the computer and displaying those settings within the graphical user interface. The method can additionally include altering the TCP/IP configuration file in response to the activation of controls in the graphical user interface.

The Claimed Invention Defines Over the Cited Art

As previously stated, independent Claims 1, 9, 14, and 22 were rejected under Paxhia in view of Spiegel. Paxhia discloses a web-browser-controlled administrative

server for managing and configuring a plurality of web servers. Spiegel discloses a system and method for managing processing resources of an information handling system. Applicants respectfully disagree and submit that Paxhia and Spiegel, alone or in combination, fail to disclose each and every element of the claimed invention.

First, Paxhia fails to disclose or suggest a system or method for configuring TCP/IP settings in a configuration file of a mainframe or server computer. Paxhia only discloses a method and system for configuring instances of web servers via an administrative server. In particular, as illustrated in FIG. 7, Paxhia only provides a user interface that configures the web servers after a TCP/IP configuration has been completed. As shown in FIG. 7, Paxhia discloses configuration of HTTP server settings (352), firewall settings (354), Net commerce settings (356), and digital certificate settings (358). As further illustrated in FIGs. 11 and 12, Paxhia discloses configuring other numerous parameters for an instance of a web server, including administration and access. However, none of these parameters are associated with TCP/IP settings. In Paxhia, the only mention of TCP/IP is in terms of applications using the TCP/IP connection. However, none of the disclosed applications are configured to adjust any setting of the TCP/IP connection itself. In contrast, the claimed invention uses the graphical user interface to directly adjust the configuration settings for the TCP/IP connection stored in the flat file.

Additionally, Spiegel fails to disclose or suggest such a limitation. As previously discussed, Spiegel only discloses the management of system resources for processes utilizing the resources. Nowhere does Spiegel discuss or suggest management of TCP/IP settings or any other settings for connecting a system to the network.

Accordingly, Paxhia and Spiegel, separately or in combination with each other or any other reference of record, fail to disclose, suggest, or render obvious each and every element of Claims 1, 9, 14, and 22. Applicants therefore respectfully submit that Claims 1, 9, 14, and 22 now define over the prior art. Applicants respectfully submit also that, whereas each of the other claims depends from Claim 1 while reciting additional features, the dependent claims likewise define over the prior art.

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CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner call the undersigned if it is believed that the above restriction election is incomplete or in any way improper. Applicant also requests that the Examiner call the undersigned if it is believed that a telephonic interview would expedite the prosecution of the above-identified application to an allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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